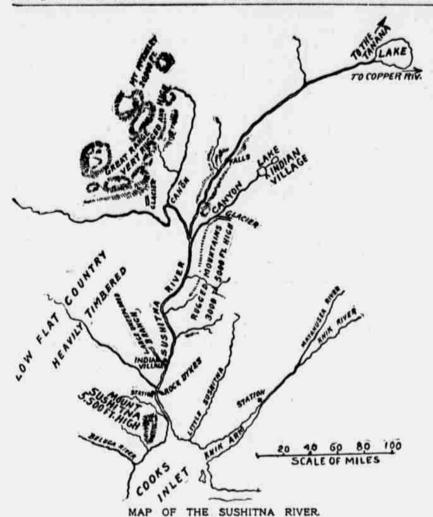
DISCOVERIES IN ALASKA.

THE UNENOWN REGION NORTH OF COOKS INLET ENTERED.

Explorers Find a First Country Where the Government Maps Show the Senthers Fart of the Alaskan Meuntains—A Monnital Everation White Est Senthers to Market White Est Senthers to Market Streem, and the river one made only two miles are thought we were in impossible. The driftwood ran in a continuous stream. The largest unexplored region in the United States is the district north of Cooks Inlet. Alaska. The Kuskokwim and Nushaguk flowing into Behring Ses, the Tanans into the Yukon. The Sushitas into Cooks Inlet, Alaska. The Kuskokwim and Nushaguk flowing into Behring Ses, the Tanans into the Yukon. The Sushitas into Cooks Inlet, and the Cooper River into the Guif of Alaska drain this "terra incognita." They are all large, muldy rivers, draining great glacters, and are at flood height throughout the short summer season. The difficulty of making headway against such swift streams, the clouds of gnats and mosquitoes, the reputed fercones of the Interior Indians (the Apaches of the North) have all served to keep out both the explorer and that most venturesome of all investigators, the prospector.

It is vallers, a low but rugged range from \$2,000 to 5,000 feet in slititude. Trom these included, they include the militude. Trom these included they have he militude. Trom these included they have he in the interior in the swaller and his tream, which gars to the gaster in which gars to the pay role of the say of the say of heavy rain, which carried on the may will appear the may will be made only two miles, raised the surem to flood the swaller may be almost tuped for the sund stream, which gar a series in great will we had to move our camp. It seemed as though the well and the real further progress was for the time in the low water and the real further progress was for the time in the low water and the real further progress was for the time in the low water and the real further progress. The first day we made only two miles, raised the surem, the f



Cooks Inlet in the fall of 1895 brought about They "warmed over Kenai Peninsula, staking out claims in the deep snow, and the surplus tured into the Kink and Sushitna valleys. ooth unexplored districts. Over one hundred porties entered the Sushitan River, but only five attained any great distance up the river. One party provisioned for two years proclaimed that they were prepared to ascend nothing there they would go on to the Ta-nana; if still unsuccessful they would keep on northward to the Arctic Ocean. In five days they were on their way back, saving they North Pole. Another party gave up the attempt after nearly losing their lives, their boat, driven by the swift current, jerking them off the cank from which they were tow-ing. One young man from Boston turned back after he and his mate had been about a on the river without reaching the station, giving as a reason his unwillingness to prospect a country where he was obliged to tie up his head in a gunny sack every night

bout two feet of snow, thick blocks of ice lining the shores, and awaited the opening of the Sushitna. Our object in prospecting the Sushitna was the hope of finding placer mines on its upper waters. There were several reasons leading to this conclusion. One of the most important was that anywhere on the shores of Cooks Inlet a few colors of fine gold could be found. Probably this gold came from the largest stream entering the inlet; then the Copper River, rising in the same district, was reputed to be rich in gold and copper.

Cooks Inlet is like the Bay of Fundy. It is shallow, with high, swift tides, the extreme being about sixty-five feet. It is often visited by violent storms, so violent that the natives pack many miles along its beach rather than venture out in boats, starting in an open dory, with the incoming

tide, we reached the broad mud flats extending some fifteen miles from the mouths of the Sushitna. All night and a greater portion of the next day we spent on the flats hunting for the entrance of the river, for the Sushitna. like many Arctic rivers, has quite an extendelta, which, with its network of channels, is eight or ten miles wide, inside the entrance, the swift current, low, muddy, and caving banks, covered with thick brush and cot-tonwood trees, render progress very difficult. On all sides are the traces of great floods, the entire, country for miles being subject to overflow. Many unable with oars to stem the mighty flood have given up the struggle before reaching the tracing post thirty miles above tidewater on the river.

The river at the station has two channels; the eastern as measured on the ice is 800 yards wide, and flows swift and deep from shore to shore; the other channel is nearly as large, but not so swift and deep. Just above are the first high banks, perpendicular promontories of rock on each side, against which the stream rushes with great force. Whirlpools in the current seemed to threaten to enguif our boat, but as suddenly as they form they disappear, and we crossed in safety. Finding our sea dory too heavy to handle, we stopped at the station long enough to whipsaw lumber and make two river boats, such as are used on the Yukon, 25 feet in length over all, 18 inches wide on the bottom, and 40 inches at the top. Not having any tar, we pitched the seams with spruce gum and grease. Our equipment con-

sisted of paddles, poles, and tow lines. Waile building the boats we witnessed the annual run of candle fish, a species of smelt so fat that when dried they will burn like a

annual run of candle fish, a species of smelt so fat that when dried they will burn like a candle. The natives stand on the bank with ruds dips made of willow roots and catch quantities of them, which are dried on long rackain the sun. Indeed, the river was so full of the fish that it was impossible to dip a bucket of water without catching some of the fittle beauties. The lean Eskimo dogs put on a layer of fat during candle fish season. They stand on the bank and expertly paw the fish out of the water.

A short distance above the station a great branch comes in from the west. The ludians say that this branch runs around the head of Cooks inlet and rises in a high range of mountains which we had seen from Tyonick. Above this fork the river again spreads out into many channels, so that it is difficult to tell where to go, the low banks affording no clue as to the probable main course of the river. Twenty miles further another large branch comes in from the west, the main river bearing almost due north. For two weeks we travelled amid islands and sloughs, the river at times several miles wide across its many channels.

On the east were the mountains that form the watershed between the Knik and Sush-

canvas flooring on which we made our beds. Each of us taking a corner of the tent, we could kill off the mosquires that had come in with us as we crawled under the flap, and then sleep in peace. Luckily in June the days are so long that it is never too dark to see to kill mescultees.

sleep in peace. Luckily in June the days are so long that it is never too dark to see to kill mosquitees.

On the clearing up of the weather we obtained our first good view of the great mountain, occasional glimpses of which we had had before, the first from near Tyonick, where we saw its cloud-like summit over Sushitha Mountain. This mountain is far in the interior from Cooks Inlet, and almost due north of Tyonick. All the Indians of Cooks Inlet eall it the "Buishoe" Mountain, which is their word for anything very large. As it now appeared to us, its huse peak towering far above the high, rugged range eneir-ling its base, it compelied our unbounded admiration. On Cooks Inlet we had seen Illamna's still amoking summit, 12,006 feet above us, rising precipitously from the salt water. Inland is a continuation of the same range, and even higher, probably 14,000 to 15,000 feet in altitude. On Puget Seund for years we had been admirers of Mount Rainier, over 14,000 feet high, but never before had we seen anything to comp.re with this mountain. My companion in the boat, Mr. Monks, was one of the few who made the ascent of Rainier the previous summer. In his opinion Rainier was about the same altitude as the range this side of the huge peak, which towered at least 6,000 eet above its neighbors. For days we had glorious views of this mountain range, many of whose glaciers emptied apparently into our river.

July 4 was ushered in with a heavy rain. While we were encamped waiting, for the storm to pass over. a great rounding pro-

while we were encamped waiting for the storm to pass over, a great romoling proclaimed the approach of an earthquake, which was very violent and of considerable duration. This, the second violent earthquake since our sective, the great tides, the buse molecules succeed with glacters, impressed us that here man must indeed battle with nature. In fast, this whole country seems new, unfinished, unfit for the babitation of man. Few and scattered are the Indians who have the hardihood to withstand the severe winters and the many pests that make the short summer season almost unbearable.

According to our journal, 100 miles above the trading sta ion the river spain forked, this time into three branches. The branch from the northwest apparently drains the southern slope of the great rance, and like a flow, the trading sta ion the river again forked, the time into three branches. The branch from the northeast is as white as misk, while the middle stream, which we concluded was the main river, was nearly clear. This last river had good towing banks, and but few channels, and we soon entered a narrow valley, almost a caflon, between the mountains, which now inclosed us on both sides. Accending one of the highest of these that stood out into the valley, we had a spleudid view of the river valley below, and soived a question which had previously given us much study, namely, why such large brauches came in from the valley, we had a spleudid view of the river valley below, and soived a question which had previously given us much study, namely, why such large brauches came in from the valley, and the river walley below, and soived a question which had previously given us much study, namely, why such large brauches came in from the valley, the study of the river valley below, and soived a question which had previously given us much study, namely, why such a great part of the first study of the river wally below and the river is not ranke there, but a great for the river of the first study of the river will be ready to the rive

portage around the falls on the main river. Ont smill that the fall on the real and different dangerous even to carry our packs, we gave up the attempt which without seeing the falls, which must be very high, from the ancearance of the cafon and streaming the falls, which must be very high, from the ancearance of the cafon and stream the was about 200 yards acrow, deep from shore to shore, with a milirace current. From the mans which the indiana made for us of the contract of the contract

the departure of the priest for other parishes the banished wives, who had only retired a short distance, promptly returned to their for-

anort distance, promptly returned to their former lords.

Many In lians were killed or seriously woundel by the great brown bear, which they hold
in great respect. They never bring in the
head or claws, although they would bring
higher prices at the store with them lift on the
skin. At Kuskutan last spring a hunter did
not return to the village after his daily trips higher prices at the store with them left en the skin. At Kuskutan last spring a hunter did not return to the viliage after his daily trips of inspection to his traps. The next morning another brave, axe in hand, went to search for him. He also failed to return, and the next day the whole village went in search of the missing. They found nothing except the axe and huge bear tracks. A few days later an enormous bear chased some of the natives to their very doors, notwithstanding the many wounds inflicted by the rifes of the pursued. After that he hung about the village, and although snot many times he would soon return. Just after dark one evening he suddenly appeared at a window at one of the cabins, smashed in the glass, and gave the lamp standing inside a knock that sent it across the room. Without further ceremony the monster proceeded to climb into the room. Luckily all exaped through the door, and the men finally drove the bear away with no further damage than the wreiking of the furniture. All were now affaid, for surely this must be an evit spirit or shamma and not an ordinary bear, as builets seemed to have no effect on him. As a last resort they took some builets to the church, had spevial prayers resited and holy water springled over them; then they marched three times around the church, carrying the sacred candles and praying for deliverance from the shamma. Tho next time the bear and not our builets," cried the old other who told us the story, as he reverently stood with hands uplifted. I counted that the work.

Some idea of the head undoubtedly did the work.

Some idea of the feat that it was more than seven weeks from the lime we commenced our homeward voyage before we finally reached Seattle, much benefited by our summer's outing in unexplored Alaska.

W. A. Dickey.

W. A. DICKEY.

CHANGES IN TACHIING RULES.

Proposed Amendment to the Bacing Union's

Secretary F. B. Jones of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound has mailed copies of the report of the general meeting of the union on Dec. 19 to the representatives of the various clubs in the union, together with

the following circular letter: The council recommends that the following changes in the amendments to the rules be adopted: After addition to Bule II., section 2, by striking out

After addition to Rule II., section 2, by striking out the words "Ail yachts in the 30-foot and lower classes," and authat, in the 30-foot and lower classes," and authat, in the 30-foot and lower classes, and air classes of catboats."

Strike out section 3 of rule III., reading "Yachts authached prior to Nov. 1, 1840, not exceeding the limit of the 30-foot or lower class by more than 8venths of a foot, and that have not been increased in sail area measurement since that date, shall sail in all area measurement since that date, shall sail in all area measurement since that date, shall sail in words "in classes 80-foot and under" and substitute "in classes 80-foot and under and substitute "in classes 80-foot and under and substitute "in classes 80-foot and under of sloops, and in all classes of catboats."

The council flud that it will be expedients to place yachts in the 80-foot class of alcops, cutters, and yawis under the same regulations that govern classes above 30-foot. This will make it practical and desirable too-inimate the provision allowing, 5 of a foot excess in this and lower classes. To dispense with the necessity of calling a special meeting of the union to act upon these changes the council saks for a mail vote of the representatives. You are therefore requested to notify the undersigned on or before Monday, Jan. 20, whether you are in favor of their adoption or not.

The council reports that the Corintalsa definition.

quested to notify the undersigned on or before Monday, Jan. 25, whether you are in favor of their adoption or not.

The council reports that the Corinthian definition has been amended to read as follows: "Corinthian leads to the management of the management of the representation in a packting is that attribute which represent participation for sport as distinct from sain, and which also involves the acquirement of nautical experience through the love of sport rather than through necessity or the hope of gain. In this respect the following general definition is given: No person who follows the sea as a means of livelihood, or who has accepted remuneration for his services rendered to handling or serving on a yacht, shall be considered to handling or serving on a yacht, shall be considered a Corinthian yachtaman."

Applications for dates for special races for the season of 1897 should be submitted to the council before April 1.

The council should also receive before that time a list of the sailing yachts in your club that will require racing numbers for the communement of the racing season of all yachts to whom racing numbers have been allotted. On secount of changes in the lettering of the classes new numbers will have to be allotted for this season. The list of yachts abould comprise the following information: Mame, owner, address, rig. 1896 racing length, cabin or open.

AFTER THE CYCLONE.

A Strained Situation Which a Cloudburst Relieved.

BY W. L. ALDEN.

"Yes, sir," remarked the landlord, as he sat fanning himself in the veranda of the Middleville hotel, "as you say, this town has sprung up like a mushroom in the night. Why, only five years ago there were only two houses here, and now we have the higgest population of all the towns in northern Minnesota. The two houses were pretty small ones, too. Mine stood just where this hotel is standing, and it was nothing more than a one-story, two-roomed shanty. Capt. Martin's house, which generally stood on a knoll about a quarter of a mile from here, wasn't much bigger."

What do you mean when you say that your neighbor's house generally stood on a knoll?" I asked. "Wasn't it in the habit of staying in

the same place?"
"Why, what with cyclones, and cloudbursts and one thing and another, that there house did do considerable travelling while it was in this section. What became of it after it left here, I can't precisely say, but I rather think it made its last journey when it went down to West Antioch. It was a curious sort of house, being put together with ropes instead of nails, which was probably one reason why it lasted as long as it did.
"You see," continued the landlord, "I was

the first settler here. I took up a quarter sec-tion of land, and with the help of two mules and a Norwegian, I put up my house and went to farming. About six months later along comes Capt. Martin, and allows that he will farm the quarter section next to me. He was a man about 60 years old, who had been a seafaring man all his days, and, like most scafaring men, he wanted to be a farmer, though he didn't know beans from a buil's foot. First along I thought he was a scciable sort of old chap, and he and me used to spend our evenings together. But I found out that he wouldn't take any advice, and when I told him that he was a blamed fool for building a house on a knoll in a country where cyclones were almost as common as snakes, he got mad and cropped my acquaintance. He was as touchy as he was opinionated, which is saying

a good deal.
"Well, he built his house with the help of a couple of men from Lucullus, which at that time was the nearest settlement to us, and was considered to be seven inites from here, though now that Middleville has grown clear up to the southern boundary of Lucullus, it don's to the abuthern boundary of Lucullus, it don's seem to be so far away. I told you that Martin's house was put together with rope lashings. The Captain said that no land carpenter knew how to build a house, and that he hadn't any confidence in nails, and didn't consider them ship-shape. His house was much the same thing as mine except that it had a veranda on one side, where the Captain used to walk up and down and look at things through a telescope.
"Between my land and Martin's there was

the high road, though at that time it wasn't often that anybody passed over it; and by the side of the road and just at the foot of the Captain's knoll ran the Pomponoosuc River. It don't look much like a river at this time of year, and you could jump across it most anyyear, and you could jump scross it most any-where, but just you wait till the spring fresh-ets set in and you'll admit that it is right smart of a stream. I've known half a dozen men-sober men, too-to be downed in the Pomponoosuc, which is more than the Lucul'us people can say for their miserable little river.
One of the last things that I said to the Captain one of the last things that I said to the Captain before he and me had a coolness was that he had better dig a cyclone pit. You know what that is, I suppose. No? Well, then, I'll tell you. It's just a hole in the ground, about six feet deep, covered with a trap door. When you see a cyclone coming you get into your cyclone pit and shut the door until the trouble is over. It's the only safe way, for if you stay in your house you're liable to be crushed to death, and if you stay outdoors, the cyclone will pick you up and carry you to kingdom come. But old Martin wouldn't hear of digging a pit. He allowed that if a cyclope did come he calculated to be on deck and see it out. It said it was all very well for me to skulk down below, seeing as I was only a landsman, but that he considered that the quarter deck was the proper place for him in bad weather. I made my cyclone pit nearly opposite his house and close to the road, for I calculated to use it as a handy place for keeping shovels and anades and rakes and such, and saving the tronble of bringing them up to the house. Capt. Martin used to sneer a good deal at my pit and called it a 'giory hole,' which I considered to be irreligious, as well as ungentlemanly. However, the day came when he would have been giad to have a cyclone pit, and to be able to climb down into it without my knowledge. "The Captain hain't been living in his new

house above six months when the great cyclone of 1887 came along, and I don't doubt that you have heard of it. It was about 10 o'clock of the morning, and it was at least 20 degrees hotter than it is to-day, though it was only the middle of June, instead of the middle of August. There wasn't a breath of air stirring, and the sky had a sort of greasy, coppery look modes of June, instead of the middle of August. There wasn't a breath of air stirring, and the sky had a sort of sufficated Just to look at it. The mules and the Norwestan were lying under a tree down in the sorzhum med, and I was making a pretence of weeding my onion ted, thoruch I didn't make much headway with it. I haupwend to until patch of cloud, which I was rish to see, third patch of cloud, which I was rish to see, third patch of cloud, which I was rish to see, third patch while I was looking at it I could see it was apreading as fast as a gallon of petroleum would spread if you dumped it into a milltond. In a few minutes pretty near one-half the sky was covered with a cloud that was as black as Pittsburgh coal smoke. The way it spread reminded me of a parcel of men laying a carpet on the stage of a theatre. You could see the upper edge of the cloud roiling over and over in great thick masses. All of a suiden a light breeze sprang up that blew directly toward the quarter where the cloud came from, and I knew then that we were goins to have a big storm, and that the wind was drawing toward it. The next thing I saw was a sort of funnel that seemed to drop from the mildle of the cloud. The lower end keet twisting and squirmins like the tail of a snake when you've git your boot-heel on its head. I didn't wait any longer, but I just dropped my hoe and made a boil for my cilone pit. There's no mistaking what that funne, meant. There was the biggest kind of a cyclone on its way, and it was coming straigit for me. I wasn't on speaking terms with the Castain then, but as I came near his house and saw nim standing on his veranda and lashing himself to one of the poats with a rope, I sting out to him to oame with me if he valued his life. He only said, in a mighty cool and condescending way. 'I don't remember asking you for any advice, my man. That made me so mad that I didn't waste any more time or breath on him, but lifted the cover off my pit, jumped into the flowing of the with the castain then, is a cool way o that made you feel sort of sufficated just to

bar, and presently I was able to climb out, and found myself in a small bedroom. I clim's stop to examine it, but opened the first door I came to, and there I was in Capt. Martin's sitting room. Jace to face with the old man. The forniture was all unset, and the sides of the house were clanting one way and another, but there was no mistaking that it was a house, and that Capt. Martin was thee clooking none the worse for having been through a cyclone. In "So you've been and breke into my house with a crowbar, have you?" he asked. Perhaps you don't know my man, that you have out nitted a burgiary and I can have you arrested for it.

"Perhaps you don't know that you're trespassing on my land, said I. I never gave you no permission to put no shanty on my land, and if you don't take it fof mighty sauden there's a prospect that there'll be shooting."

"You don't know much about law, says the Captain. I never put my house on your land, it was done by what the underwriters call "act of God or public enemies." and if you was a sailor, you'd know that nobody can be held responsible for such occurrences.

"Just then he saw me looking out of the window toward where my house had been, and he said. "The last I saw of your house she was scudding before the wind, and heading about sou' saut, or mebbe, a little cast of that. She was making, as I should judge, about thirty knots an hour. It'll take you considerable time to sverhaul her, and you'd better give chase at once."

"I ain't anxious for to stay in your house, says I, 'and I'll leave it this minute. It's my duty to warn you that if you set foot on my land, there'il be trouble. As for the maiter of your quarting with your house on land that don't belong to you, Il see a lawyer this very day, and I calculate you'll were how hadn't. "With that I made him a bow and left him. He said that he came and some rollers handy, and the first Jime he comes up to Luculius to buy groceries you can move his house hack on to his own land, and the first Jime he comes up to Luculius to buil

"Capt. Martin's ho se happened to be planted in such a way that one corner of it projected a few inches on to the high road, and he was able to get out of a window and into the road without coming on to my prometry. However, he didn't feel way to leave the house alone, for fear that I might medic with it, so he stayed at home for the best part of a week, on the necessary run short, and he had to walk over to Luculius to lay in a fresh stock. This was what I had been waiting for though I never histed it to him. He used to come out on the veranda and remark in a general way, without andressing histelf to me or any one else, that he was mightly pleased with his new location and wouldn't change it for any other building lot in the whole State. I never said ageneral wort of way, that if any reacally old sallor should set foot on my land he would have a hole bored through him so quick that he would never know what hurt him. Neither of us felt that it would be judicious to luarrel, you understand, and so we confined ourselves to remarks that neither of us was obliged to take any notice of.

I saited about an hour after the Cantain in opes of catching me in the neight turn back in loopes of catching me in the act of medding with his house. At the end of an hour I felt safe enough, for it was certain that he must have gone on to Luculius, and that he couldn't seaf enough, for it was certain that he must have gone on to Luculius, and that he couldn't seaf course, of an hour I had her olanted square across the middle of the road, so that nobely could possibly get by her, and I had my fence put un again, and the ground smoothed out where it had been cut up by the rollers, and then I sat down and waited to the Captain to return.

"It was 10 o'clock an I the night was pitch dark when I beard Martin' coming along the road and singing. I snew from his style of singing that he had filled himself un with whiskey, and lead-captain to the house and wants to know how she is, and where he had henced him had been cut up by the roller

of the way, and if at the end of that time I find it still in the road, I'll make kindling wood of it and arrest you into the ber ain. You hear me.'

"The Captain heard him well enough and knew that he meant business. However, he didn't condescend to make any answer, and I could see that he was determined to let his house stand where it was. The truth is he couldn't do anything else. He couldn't hau it cock on to my land without committing a trespass, and he couldn't haul it on to his own land without first getting it across the river, which was more than he or any other man could do. My own idea is that if I thadn't been for the cloudburst that happened the next afternoon, Cap'. Martin would have waited for the Sheriff with a shotgun, and the Sheriff being one of the brightest minds in our section, would have had his revolver ready, and before the work of demolishing the house could begin there would have been one or two corpses ready for the Coroner.

"You know what a cloudburs is what we call a sort of Noah's flood without any ark. You see some big cloud, that holds perhaps a million tons of water, suddenly goes to noce, and the water all comes down at once, the same as it does at Niagara Falls. Thisher cloudburst that I am speaking of took place thirty or forty miles above here, and the whole lot of water ran into the Pomponosue River and swelled it into a raging torrent that swart everything before it. I heard it coming just before it reached me, and I went for that hill yonder as fast as I could run, and just managed to reach it in time. Before I started I hailed the Captain, and told him to run while he could, but he pretended not to hear me, and remarked, as if he was speaking to the universe and all the rest of mankind, that the curse of thishyer country was the confounded impertinence of the lower classes. He was one of those men that hobody can help except with a club, he was that everlastingly obstinate and conceited.

"Martin saw what was going to happen just as well as I did, and just before it fl



A merchant whom I know ways has a supply of Ripans Tabules in his desk at the office. I have seen them is his traveling bag. In a drawer of his dining-room aideboard office. I have seen them is his traveling bag. In a drawer of his dining-room aideboard there is a constant supply. Once I saw some in his fishing kit; for he is something of a sportsman, and he generally can fish one up from his waistcoat pocket on occasion. The sportsman, and he generally can fish one up from his waistcoat pocket on occasion. The conce how he could have such frequent use for RIPANS TABULES, and he told me this: "If something in business annoys me it upsets my stomach, but a Tabule taken at the time neutralizes the bad influence. When I travel I am apt to be troubled with constipation, but a Tabule at night insures a pleasant and healthy movement in the morning. If I drink a glass of wine too much, or cat a dessert that has a tendency to upset me, a Tabule is an antidote, when fishing in the sunshine threatens a headache, a Tabule cures the tendency; and what is good for me is often just as great a boon to a chance companion. For that reason I always is good for me is often just as great a boon to a chance companion. For that reason I always have them within reach. They don't cost much, and they never do any harm. I would no more think of depriving myself of their beneficial ministrations than I would of going without my frequent bath or occasional cigar. Since I first learned about them and their wide application, I have had fewer sick days and life has more sunshine in it."

I couldn't see but what the house was doing very well, and that the chances ware that it would bring up in some safe locality before reaching the Meskingum Falls, and that the chances ware that it would bring up in some safe locality before reaching the Meskingum Falls, and the chances ware that it would be seen to make the chance of the country of the seen of the locality personal and an end of a mighty disagreeable neighbor. The Sheriff, when he came the next day and found that there wasn't any work for him to do, said pretty much the same thing.

"What became of Capt. Martin' Well, his house fonted athree down night on to seventeen miles from here, and the Captain never so much as got his feet wet. When the water went down it left the house on the most valuable the recole had calculated to out up a new opera house. Of course, the owner of the lot made torouble for Martin, and Martin made trouble for Martin, and Martin made trouble for Martin, and Martin made the ouble seed the same time between them, and the prospect was that they would bind out who was in the right. Capt. Martin made an arrangement with a grocer in the town to beave in all his supplies through a window, and he loopholed the walls of his house and made it shotproof, and score that had a stroke, and when the Coroner broke into the house a few days later he found Martin lying an the floor dead.

"Yes, sir, what with cyclones and cloud-bursta and brairie fires and bilizzards and such like, northern Minnesota is a middling lively place. However, we folks that live here never allows ourselves to worre over what may happen for the next twenty years. Besides, it appears to the next twent

THE DEADLY FER.DE.LANCE.

Pound by Dr. Calmette to Be the Most

The recent experiments with snake venom made by Dr. Calmette of Paris have demonstrated that the venom of the West Indian fer-de-lance places that reptile at the head of the list of North and South American deadly snakes. This reptile thrives in the greatest numbers on the island of Martinique, where it attains a length of eight feet and is much dreaded by the many persons exposed to its fancs on the sugar plantations.

This serpent is scientifically known under the rather startling name of Cruspedocephalus lanccolatus. It belongs to the viperine rattlesnake, moccasin, and copperhead; in fact the copperhead is an exact counterpart of its West Indian relative in every particular ex-



READ OF THE PER-DE-LANCE. Drawn from Life.

cepting color. The snakes of this group pos sess long erectile poison fange, which when not in use are pressed against the roof of the nouth, but when the mouth is opened to bite the fange spring forward ready for action. These fangs are really hollow teeth opening in a small hole at the tip and each connecting with a gland behind the ere containing a deadly fluid. Nature has given the fer-de-lance this fluid to kill its prey, and for its poison man as yet has found no infallible antidote.

The fer-de-lance, or mapepire balsayn, as it is called by the Creoles, frequents the damp tropical forests of the islands of St. Lucia, Martinique, and Trinidad, feeding upon birds, frogs, and rate. It goes to the sugar planta-tions to obtain rate, and thus is, in one way,

tions to obtain rats, and thus is, in one way, at least, of some benefit to the sugar planter.

When alarmed this creature throws its body into a coil, and infiating itse'f with air glares at the object of its anser. At this time it vibrates its tail rapudiv, as do most of the venomous snakes of this group, a habit probably due to its close relation to the rattlesnake. If still further annoyed, it draws back the head and strikes, with widely distended jaws, and the fangs, standing upright on the upper jaw, steb lits termenter if the blow is true, at the same time inoculating the victim with their venom. This operation is performed in the fraction of a second, too quickly for the eye to follow it, and the victim into whose body the fluid has been injected stargers blindly forward and falls gasping to the ground, overcome by an inability to breathe, as the venom acts unon a set of nerves controlling the muscles of resultation. In the course of a few moments all life has left his bod, the system being permeated by the venom.

Not long ago the mon ones was brought from India to exterminate the feg-de-lance. The mongoose resembles in shape and size a ferret and was said to prey largely room snakes; but the mongoose, finding itself in a strange country and not wishing to wander from the hands of those who had treated it so tenderly during its trip, confined its attacks upon the chicken varis of the towns, and the mappine still rules the interior of the islands. The mongoose became a erely another nest of the islanders, who must endure besides the presence of roaches three inches long, zigantic sudders, soorolons, and cantinedes, not the mappine still rules the interior of the islands. The mongoose became a erely another pessence of roaches three inches long, zigantic sudders, soorolons, and cantinedes, not onention the smaller creatures which swarm in tropical regions. History records this occurrence in Marthingue:

A wealthy resident near the casat, being visited by some forein guests, decided to give a banquet in t at least, of some benefit to the sugar planter.
When alarmed this creature throws its body

system of collecting money for the Cutar cause before the first shot was first in the revolution. He had but a small sum at the beginning. The Spaniards gen-erally believe that Marti disposed of million, and even the curious and groundless legent prevails in Havana that the American Sugar Trust put at his disposal large sums. The trust is that he started the war with no more that \$75,000, which is not enough for a small expe-

dition. But the Cuban revolutionary party existed, and it represented millions. The founda-tion was so well laid that the death of Mari, a few days after his landing in Cuba, did not check the march of the revolution or the political progress of the Cubans in the United State. Marti knew it would be so, and wrote to a friest in Havana a short time before he was silled.
"I can die now, because my work is done. I

feel that I will soon be in the hands of the destiny which makes some men disappear after finishing their mission for the good of their country." The Cuban revolutionary party is comp

the Cubaa political clubs throughout the United States. There are about 300 of these clubs all working under the same general regulations of the party, laid down by Marti. A new club and working under the same general regulations of the party, laid down by Marti. A new club as its beard of Directors, with its Each club has its Board of Directors, with its President, its Treasurer, and its Secretary. Each member contributes money according to his resources. The Presidents of all the cube form the council of government of the party, whose mission is to aid the delegate, to orasing public meetings, and to take care of the subscriptions to the party's fund.

The clubs, in a general election, which is to be held every two years, appoint the Treasures of the party. The deegate is the plenipotentary appointed by the Government in Cubs and has full confidence of the clubs and may act as he full confidence of the clubs and may act as he full confidence of the clubs and may act as he full confidence of the clubs and may act as he full confidence of the clubs and may act as he full confidence of the clubs and may act as he full confidence of the clubs and may act as he full confidence of the clubs and may act as he full confidence of the clubs and may act as he full confidence of the clubs and the term is used to designate the office of the designates the men for any mission, and consults those he cares to consult, or acts without consultation. In fact, his newer is absolute. People in this country speak generalized and the term is used to designate the office of the designate, but nothing of the kind exists. The Junta or Board of Directors of the Clubsas, and the term is used to designate the only authority.

At first it appears that such an organization as that founded by Marti is autocratinal and anti-Republican, but one must consider that the Cuban Revolutionary party, theaging not a military body, has a military price to such a full that the condition of the cuban Revolutionary arty, theaging not a military body, has

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. HAIRHEALTH Veror fallate report youth